

The Delabash Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute

WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1859

The doctrine embodied in the following resolution constituted the main plank in the Republican platform of 1856, and is still adhered to by a large majority of that party, viz: "Resolved, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

The power of Congress to legislate for the Territories was disputed by the Democratic party and advocated by the Republicans. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was a doctrine all were in favor of. A doctrine as old as the Declaration of Independence and as well established as a representative form of government, was advocated in lieu of Congressional legislation. That Congress had the power, however, to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories seemed to be a stumbling block to Democratic politicians, yet they denied the power and protected themselves behind Popular Sovereignty. Many of the Republicans, particularly those in the Western States, while they adhered with the tenacity of truth to this power of our National Legislature, still they did not press its action to prohibit slavery in the Territories. They were willing the people of the Territories should regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, yet they never abandoned the conviction that Congress could, by its own action prevent the slaveholder from taking and holding his slaves on free soil. In fact no Republican can understand how it is, that a slave can exist for one moment outside of the boundaries of those States where there is positive law recognizing it. While they pay deference to the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, still they say, that the Fugitive Slave Law and the Dred Scott decision are in conflict with the letter, the spirit and all the great leading doctrines of the Federal Constitution. While they acquiesce, for the time, in the monstrous doctrine as enunciated by the Supreme Court, that slavery is national and federal sectional, still they assert this, as the pure doctrine taught by the American Constitution, that slavery exists nowhere by virtue of that instrument, and that wherever its influence alone is felt, all men, be they white, black, brown, or red, are free—free to go and come as they may will and desire. That our Federal Constitution is one of freedom, and that human servitude, unprotected by State Sovereignty, cannot exist for an instant of time in this broad land.

While these are doctrines of the Republican party, the doctrine of the following resolution is now the only warranty of the Southern Democratic Union generally, and we are sorry to say, some portion of the Opposition party in the State of Kentucky, is in it: "Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories."

This is an advance step in Southern preemption and Southern audacity. That 300,000 masters of slaves should dare to advocate a doctrine, so at war with all the best interests of the people, is certainly unparalleled. Protect this institution in free territory—why it is a mental monstrosity having no peer in political aversion. Protect an institution, which is destructive of the white man and a cancerous sore on the body politic. An institution whose mesmeric influence has enervated the South—retarded her progress and made effeminate her people—an institution which is a check to the progress of this age, and a drawback to American advancement. Protect it in free Territory—it ought not—must not be permitted to go there.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS TO LEGISLATE FOR THE TERRITORIES is conceded, and that it should legislate to protect slavery therein, advocated.

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Fort Harrison Guard.—This deservingly popular military company, we are pleased to learn will add several new features to their Festival to come off at National Hall to-night. Prof. Meininger has kindly volunteered to furnish vocal music, and will probably be assisted by Miss Newby and others.

This will add much to the pleasures of the evening.

We are also informed that those purchasing tickets to the festival will get a chance in a drawing for a lady's fine gold watch and chain.

This promises to be the festival of the season, and from the well known taste, and energy of the Guard, there is no doubt but that everything will be done up in a style unsurpassable.

That the Hall will be crowded there is no question—but by courteously exchanging places all can get a chance to indulge in the festivities of the occasion.

Let all who have patriotism and philanthropy still glowing in their hearts.

What is Democracy.

Jacob Vandergrift, a democrat of many years standing at Indianapolis, has in some way fallen from the grace of the leaders of the modern democracy. In answer to a charge in the Indianapolis Sentinel that he has been considered reliable for many years, Mr. Vandergrift says in a card to the public: "Now I would humbly ask the editor of the Sentinel what they consider reliable? If it consists in voting the democratic ticket when they nominate decent, sober men, then I am reliable. But if it means that I must drink bad whisky, get drunk, become boisterous and noisy on the public streets, go taken up by the police and fined by his honor the Mayor, as was the case of a certain democratic editor, I say if such conduct makes a man reliable, then sir, I am not one of the reliable kind."

New Firm.—G. H. Dry has purchased the Shoe Store of Samuel Taylor, which he is renovating, and in a few days he will open a large stock of Boots and Shoes adapted to this market, where he will be pleased to see his friends, and give them bargains.

It is rumored that John Hennen, the "Beau Brummage" of about to marry a Cincinnati beauty, and said to be a "Military Star."

The Three Fighting Men of Europe.

As many of our readers may desire to have their memory refreshed, as respects the three sovereigns who have plunged Europe into war, we shall rapidly sketch as much of their public and personal history as will do this, without causing weariness by over-minute detail.

FRANCIS JOSEPH—EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. Francis Joseph Charles, Emperor of Austria, was born August 18, 1830. His uncle, Ferdinand I, abdicated on December 3d, 1848, and this young gentleman, ascended the throne, as next heir. As is too common in Europe, the young Emperor commenced his reign by issuing a proclamation to his subjects full of promises. Under his rule Austria was to have freedom and a constitutional Government—the monarchy was to be reformed—the people were to have equality of government, on the basis of true liberty, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation. Scarcely was his signature dry on this document, when he closed the national representative assembly met at Kremsier; concealed the ancient constitution of Hungary, substituting a new charter which, being a dead letter, was with drawn in eighteen months; called on the late Emperor of Russia to crush all vitality of freedom in Hungary, and, under Radetzky, suppressed all attempts at liberty in Lombardy and Venice. Thus fulfilling the memorable saying:

"He made a solitude, and called it peace."

The Emperor of Austria showed his real mind by asserting for himself as much autocratic power as the Czar has ever exercised. He made his ministers accountable, not to the law, but personally to himself. Some few concessions he appeared at times to make to the masses, but in Austria Italy, his will is supreme, and Austria has substituted his own personal command for the wholesome restrictions of the law. He has maintained an immense army, even in the time of the greatest peace, at a cost so vast that the national resources have been greatly injured. Loan after loan, each at ruinous rates, have kept Austria in difficulties, and under a great weight of taxation. His last financial measure, since the war with Sardinia commenced, was to suspend the payment of specie by the Bank of Austria, and to create fictitious money by the issue of assignats. In 1854 he returned to the service done to him in the Hungarian rebellion, by taking part with France and England against Russia. Ever since his accession to the Throne, he has treated his Italian subjects with great tyranny. In their discontent they looked for aid to free Sardinia, and the appeal, which has once more made France a combatant on Italian soil, and will probably drive the Austrians out of Italy, has been decided now by force of arms. Francis Joseph is said to be well in formed, scheming and unscrupulous. In April, 1854, he was married to a Bavarian princess. In the private relations of life, his conduct was said to have been highly moral and exemplary.

VICTOR EMANUEL—KING OF SARINIA.

Victor Emmanuel II, was born March 14, 1820. His mother was an Austrian Princess, and his father was the late King, Charles Albert. Brought up under clerical instruction, Victor Emmanuel, then bearing the title of Duke of Savoy, went largely into society, bore commission in the army, and was well known as a keen lover of field sports. In 1842, he married the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, since dead. When the French Revolution of 1848 caused political commotion in Italy, the Pope actually taking the lead as political regenerator, King Charles Albert raised the banner of Piedmont, and a few days after the Austrians were driven out of Milan, proclaimed the war of Italian Independence. All through the campaign which followed, Victor Emmanuel spiritedly fought by his father's side, and greatly distinguished himself, on March 24, 1849, in the battle of Novaro, when the Sardinian army was defeated. That very evening Charles Albert abdicated, and Victor Emmanuel became King of Sardinia—which kingdom includes not only the island of Sardinia, but also Piedmont, Savoy, the Lombelina, and Genoa, all in Italy. Charles Albert retired to Portugal, where he died soon after.

Little was expected from Victor Emmanuel, the pupil of Jesuits, son and husband of Austrian Princesses. His subjects rather mistrusted him, and, for a time, he had to counter many internal difficulties. Austria offered him the Duchy of Parma, if he would repudiate the Constitution, to which he had sworn with his father, in February, 1849, but he refused the bribe. Genoa proclaimed a Provisional Government against him, but he speedily put down the *Emeste*. After the beginning of 1850, when the Sardinian Parliament tardily ratified the peace with Austria, public confidence began to rely on the wisdom, patriotism, and boldness of the King. He broke with Rome, asserting the national independence of his kingdom in temporary matters, and may be said to have become independent of the Pope. In spiritual matters, he was also. In January, 1855, he formed that alliance with France and England, against Russia, which led to his sending a Sardinian army to the Crimea. At the close of the war he visited France and England, and was warmly received in both countries. In the Congress at Paris, to adjust the terms of Peace, after the Crimean War, Austria strongly objected to Sardinia being represented there by a Minister. This was overruled on the ground that having fought, Sardinia had earned a right to a voice on the terms of peace. It is known that, in the discussions, Sardinia sided with France, which desired to give favorable terms to Russia. It is probable that in this lay the germ of the present alliance between France, Sardinia, and Russia—which was consolidated as far as France and Russia were involved, by the recent union of Prince Napoleon with the Princess Clotilde of Sardinia. Victor Emmanuel, a bold and dashing soldier, commands in person during the present campaign. He has, no doubt, encouraged the cry of dissatisfaction in Italy, partly to obtain additional territory, on a division of "the spoils," and partly to be avenged upon Austria for the defeat at Novaro, in March, 1849.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Biographical particulars relating to Napoleon III are so well known by newspaper readers, that it seems nearly superfluous to give any here. Louis Napoleon, born at the Tuilleries in Paris, April 30, 1808, was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense Bonaparte, only daughter of the Emperor Joseph. After the fall of Napoleon I, the Bonaparte family had to flee out of France. Louis Napoleon, with his

elder brother and mother, lived in Switzerland when the Revolution of July placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France. In the following year Louis Napoleon and his brother went to Italy, where both took part in the insurrection at Rome. The brother died the same year. From 1832 to 1839, Louis Napoleon, who by the death of his cousin, the King of Rome, had become head of the Napoleon family, devoted himself to study and produced several works, political and military. His "Manual of Artillery" has been highly spoken of by military men, and we believe that it is now used as a text book at West Point.

In 1836 took place Louis Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to get up a revolution at Strasbourg. He was sent out of the country, and was recalled from the United States by the alarming state of his mother's health. In 1838, being driven out of Switzerland, on the demand of Louis Philippe, he went to reside in London. In 1849 he published "Des Idees Napoleones," a fine translation of which has just been issued by the Appletons, as New York. In 1840 he made that unsuccessful descent upon Rome, which consigned him to a political prisoner to the Fortress of Ham. In 1846 he escaped to England, where he resided until the Revolution of 1848 recalled him to France, and soon placed him in the Presidential chair there. On December 2, 1851, in consequence (his apologists say) of a knowledge that his opponents meditated a heavy blow at his authority, he executed his coup d'etat which overthrew the National Assembly, and caused his election, first as President for ten years, and next as Emperor, with succession in his family. He was proclaimed Emperor on December 2, 1850, and immediately after married Eugenie, Countess de Teba, his recognition as Emperor was immediately by the United States and England, and rather tardily by the German States, influenced by Nicholas of Russia. Napoleon had his revenge soon after, when he persuaded England, Austria, and Sardinia to make an alliance against the Czar, which caused the Crimean war, and the defeat of Russia. The alliance was as unexpected as the more recent compact which France made with Sardinia against Austria, which is said to include Russia also. It remains to be seen whether this new condition of affairs will not disturb the friendly relations hitherto existing between England and France. That great changes are on the tapis we cannot doubt. Austria

"Gives horses, and lets slip the dogs of war," and none can say where or how it will end. The sympathy of the nations goes strongly with Italy—no longer crushed, so wretchedly misgoverned. Justice demands that Italians, not Austrians, shall rule North Italy.

There are many things done in the name of "civility," that are of rather doubtful propriety. Many negotiations that come under the head of "diplomacy," are questionable on the score of honesty, and when we hear of "sharpness," we may rest pretty well assured that honesty has been discounted.

In money matters we seem to be striving to become a nation of "sharpers"—the love of dollars is born with some of our people—their acquisition the only object of life, and so they get them they don't care much how. The perfidious example of such characters has infused an aversion among the masses that is baneful, corrupting, demoralizing. What more despicable creature exists than he who cheats for dimes, swindles for dollars, whose material magnifies a dollar into a monster, who is pained to see another man have a dollar, who hates to give him one, and whose soul appreciates nothing that is not associated with dollars?

Honesty receives many a severe contusion outside the commercial world. Hypocrisy and corruption with full intent at leading part in human affairs. They are the principles of some men, and govern all their actions. Selfishness predominates, and life is subservient thereto.

I do not intend to preach a sermon, although the text is a good one; but when I look around and see how things are going in this "great and good country," I ask myself—Is humanity improving? I think the evidence says—No! We make great boasts of progress, of the increase of knowledge, of moral improvement—yet we are surprised at the number of slow coaches we are astonished at the ignorance which prevails, notwithstanding the avenues to knowledge are wider open than ever before, crime abounds in terrible deformity throughout the land, and the penitentiaries are crowded. Men give way to passion and prejudice as much as ever. So they carry their point, right, religion, morals and good order may go to the wall. Take for example our recent municipal election, the extraordinary efforts of the Democratic party for success.

The number of illegal votes cast by non-residents and others—the voting of transient gamblers—the shifting of voters from one Ward to another, invalidating the legitimacy of the election of some of the Councilmen—the tearing up of tickets in the hands of Irishmen, and furnishing them with others more Democratic—the besieging of voters on their approach to the polls to drag them to vote for Democracy—the voting of boys who, during the winter were only 15 years of age, but were old enough in May to vote the Democratic ticket—the mysterious phenomenon that occurred soon after the Smith O'Brien demonstration, when Democracy gave us to understand that all that is worth talking about in this country is done by Irishmen, yet at the Democratic nominating Convention, notwithstanding the immense Irish vote, not an Irishman could get on the ticket, but a German did—the electioneering of a Democratic candidate with the constitution of a moral and temperance association, "to show the kind of a man that was running against him," reading over the offensive constitution and asking, "now who do you vote for?"—the coalition with Sabbath-breakers, who think no day so good as Sunday for carousing in the innocent name of picnic—the sympathy with devotees of Sunday billiards and those intellectual beverages lager beer and rife whisky—such are some of the things that are going on.

There is a charm, a power, that swells the breast; Inspires every passion (love or hate); Inspires with rage, or all our cares dissolve; Can soothe distraction, and almost despair.—That power is music.

THE YOUNG LADIES, pupils of Miss Newby and Prof. Meininger did themselves great credit.

Miss Lange possesses talents of a very high order and wants only study and practice to become a very superior vocalist.

The performances of the other young ladies, Miss Krumbhaar, Miss Madison and Miss Ross, were highly commended and fully appreciated, as indeed was the entire entertainment, as was evidenced by the showers of bouquets which greeted each particular performer.

In this brief panegyric we must not forget the Members of the Philharmonic Society, who added much to the pleasure of the evening by their admirable performances.

We congratulate the citizens of our beautiful prairie city, upon the immense progress that has been made in the improvement of musical taste and talent in our midst during the past year, and hope that such encouragement will be given those devoted to the improvement of this most delightful science and accomplishment as will insure a still greater degree of progress during the coming year, for—

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Discovery of Valuable Manuscripts.

Prof. Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated the 17th of March, states, to the Minister of Saxony, Herr von Fulkenstein, that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures from the fourth century; consequently, as old as the famous manuscript of the Vatican, which, hitherto, in all commentaries, maintained the first rank. It will have to share in future with the newly discovered manuscript, if Herr Tischendorf be not mistaken. In 246 beautifully fine parchment leaves, of such size that only one can have been cut out of one skin, it contains the greatest part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus Sirach, the Proverbs, the Songs of Solomon, and several of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another valuable discovery of Prof. Tischendorf, is described as an undoubted and complete manuscript of the Epistles of Barnabas, and of the Shepherd of Hermas, both belonging to the second century of the Christian era, and originally standing high in the esteem of Scriptural Epistles. Herr Tischendorf hopes, from the munificence of the Russian Government, that he will be enabled to give immediate publication to these manuscripts.

It is not publishing acrostics in the Express at this time, and will, therefore, be compelled to refuse the one sent by "A Lady Friend." As it is in answer to the one which recently appeared in the Union, we would recommend our fair contributor to send it to Isaac, he would be delighted to give it the world.

Speculation Bitten.—The news of the City of Baltimore was a "rock-dog" for the speculators in flour and provisions in New York City. Parties who purchased largely ten days ago would be glad to settle their differences at half a dollar on the barrel less than they bought at. The operators for a raise on pork are also badly bitten, as the decline is fully fifty cents.

John Walker, the inventor of Lucifer Matches, died recently, at Stockton, England, at the age of 78 years.

For the Express.

Mr. Editor, I read with much pleasure your article published a short time ago, which gave so glowing and truthful a description of the present age. The subject is one that admits of extensive observation, and to go to the bottom for all that could be said upon it would produce an abundance of rich, entertaining and instructive material for reading and contemplation.

In connection with what you have said, I might ask if we are not going ahead in this fast age rather faster in some respects than a liberal progression requires? Is not the present age inclined to carry out the idea of making everything "pay," to such an extent that avarice encroaches upon honesty—fair and liberal dealing gives way to "cuteness"—to get the advantage in a bargain, the ruling motive—to "take" the other party in a trade? And then, the satisfaction, the comfort, the inward delight, the serenity, the composure, that you—"got him." I am in favor of good bargains, of everybody prospering, of the promotion of the welfare of human kind, but I prefer to see it all done within the pale of honesty, without impinging so closely upon that valuable commodity as to impair the beauty of the result.

I am led to these reflections by the number of little miserable transactions that are constantly taking place, wherein only dimes are concerned, not to say anything of the more extensive operations involving dollars and managed with a boldness that would astonish, were it not that we are accustomed to them. The first is, but the prelude to the latter, as the petty stealing of dimes will ultimately result in the swindling of dollars.

The favorite terms in common usage are very expressive of the nature of operations—there are many things done in the name of "civility," that are of rather doubtful propriety. Many negotiations that come under the head of "diplomacy," are questionable on the score of honesty, and when we hear of "sharpness," we may rest pretty well assured that honesty has been discounted.

In money matters we seem to be striving to become a nation of "sharpers"—the love of dollars is born with some of our people—their acquisition the only object of life, and so they get them they don't care much how. The perfidious example of such characters has infused an aversion among the masses that is baneful, corrupting, demoralizing. What more despicable creature exists than he who cheats for dimes, swindles for dollars, whose material magnifies a dollar into a monster, who is pained to see another man have a dollar, who hates to give him one, and whose soul appreciates nothing that is not associated with dollars?

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BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along. A pretty girl went by with her sister. He noticed that she looked like a queen. And he like a king in his pride.

A word was spoken on the street as they passed. The carriage and couple both eyed. And said, "he worked with his saw on the log. 'I wish I was rich and could ride.'"

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife— "One thing I would give if I could— 'I would give all my wealth for the strength and the Of the man who sawed the wood.'"

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work. She looked on the carriage—she saw, Arrayed in apparel so fine. And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady took out of the maid with her work. So fair in her calico dress, And said, "it's a ridiculous pretension and wealth Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus in this world, whatever our lot, Our mind and our time we employ In longing and sighing for what we have not; Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome the pleasure for which we have sighed; The heart has a void in itself, Growing deeper and wider the longer we live; That nothing but heaven can fill.

Three Days Later From Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

No Battle Yet!

New York, May 29.

The steamship Bremen arrived here this morning from Bremen and Southampton, bringing London and Liverpool dates to 17th inst.

There had been no battle. The headquarters of Napoleon had been fixed at Alessandria. Austria is raising a loan of 75,000,000 florins. The resignation of Count Buol from the ministry is confirmed.

Many failures are reported as having occurred on the London Stock Exchange, and on the Continent. The failure of Messrs. Crosswell & Co., of Birmingham is announced.

Queen Victoria reviewed the troops at Al derhot, on the 16th inst.

Count Persigny, the French minister, reached London on the 14th. Count Gortschakoff had also arrived.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon, before his departure for Italy, addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, repeating his promise to take no step during the war to compromise the interests of England.

The Indian and China mails had reached London.

The Calcutta dates are to April 8th, and from Hong Kong to March 25th. The news is not important.

The French troops had captured Lagatou, a place of considerable strength, in Cochinchina.

The American frigate Germantown, and the steamer Mississippi, were at Japan.

Trade at Canton was suffering much from the exertions of the Mandarins.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Nothing further of importance had been received from the seat of war, no collision having occurred, though soon expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says, that the confidence of success by the army in Italy is so great that preparations will soon be made at Notre Dame for a Te Deum thanksgiving for a great victory expected to be announced next week.

All the officers of the regiments of Sappers are to be commanded by Prince Napoleon who left Paris on the 14th inst., for Toulon.

A train of siege artillery had also left for Italy.

It is rumored that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarians abroad are actively employed in procuring an insurance in their country.

An official bulletin from Piedmont, dated the 14th, says: The Austrians withdrew, today, from Robbio, recently their headquarters; but a second and still stronger reconnoitering force has been pushed forward to the walls of Verceil.

The Emperor Napoleon, with Marshal Canrobert, rode through the streets of Alessandria on horseback. He was everywhere received with the greatest demonstration of joy.

The Duke de Grammont, the French Minister at Rome, left that city on the 15th, for Genoa, by telegraphic order from the Emperor.

On the 15th an English merchant steamer, bringing Egyptian and Indian mails, and 56 passengers, to Trieste, was overhauled by boats from the French liners of Sassano.

Two French liners and one frigate are cruising off the Albanian coast.

Prince Napoleon remained at Genoa, in order to organize his corps d'armee, a part of which is expected from Africa. It is believed that in eight days his corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field.

TURIN, May 16.—The official bulletin, yesterday, announced certain movements of the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera.

The Paris Minister says: The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Majesty is in excellent health.

A spirited debate occurred in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives, on the bill providing for placing the army on a war footing, and for the eventualities of war. M. De Viole of the representatives, in advocating the bill, said: No Prussians were joining the Emperor Napoleon against Austria. (Loud cheers.) Prussia should never forget that Austria formed a German nucleus, and that they were bound to Austria by sacred bonds of confederation. If Austria had commenced the war, she was driven to it.

The first proposal of the bill for a loan of \$40,000,000, to place the army on a war footing, passed without discussion and great applause.

The new English Parliament returns now stand as follows: Liberals 351, Conservatives 299.

New York, May 31.

It appears that Gen. Walker, who was generally supposed to be on his way to Sonora, arrived on Saturday in the steamer Northern Light, accompanied by Col. Natziener.

A collision occurred last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel among the filibusters, and Col. Titus was badly beaten by Capt. Anderson, Gen. Wheat and others.

NORFOLK, May 31.

The steamer Black, from Baltimore, bound to New Orleans, which put in here for fuel, was burned last night at the wharf.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

New York, May 30.—The steamship Hammonia, from Southampton on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her news is one day later than that furnished by the X. York.

Napoleon remained at Alessandria, besieged by his Generals in laying strategical plans.

The Piedmontese cavalry had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars and made some prisoners.

The Austrians had withdrawn from Voghera to Castiglione.

The business on the London stock exchange on the 17th was limited, and the tone of the market far less firm. The applications for discount were light, though the demand for money was rather more active.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Flour has advanced 4d. Wheat advanced 3d. Corn is 6d. higher.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the Papal States.

The bridge at St. Iliana has been threatened by the Austrians, who have workmen assembled there and at other points on the river Po, the waters of which are very high, in consequence of the late rains.

The women and children of the country are compelled to labor at the